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THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

## INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Judges of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

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A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PUBLISHERS, HULL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

## Intimations.

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CAMERAS. "THE DAKIN" Strong, Light, Best Workmanship, with Double Extension Conical Leather Bellows, Double Swing Back, Reversing Back, Rising Front, Circular Cut Front for rapid changing of Lenses; folds into a very small space, Rack and Pinion focussing. The Three Double Dark Slides have a spring catch locking the shutter firmly. Double bladed Focus Screen. Altogether as good a portable Camera as any Photographer need want. The Tripods supplied with the Cameras are of the most improved type, being portable, rigid, neat, and of good substantial quality.

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All at very moderate prices.

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NUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS. Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS." We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good order. Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

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PURE AERATED WATERS SODA WATER LEMONADE POTASH WATER LITHIA WATER SELTZER WATER SARSAPARILLA WATER TONIC WATER GINGER ALE GINGERADE.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN POLITICS. LONDON, February 3rd. Count Crispien's Cabinet has resigned.

THE STRIKES IN SCOTLAND. The strikes of the Railway employees in Scotland have ended, in a victory for the Companies.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph begs to return his cordial thanks for the numerous telegrams and letters conveying expressions of sympathy and kind wishes, which he has received since his release from Victoria Gaol. At present he is unable to do more than ask his friends to accept the will for the deed; but in a few days he hopes to be once more in battle harness, when those who have, through good and evil report, trusted in his good faith, will not be disappointed.

THE Porte has authorized the founding of a Russian school in Constantinople.

A FOOTBALL match, The Club v. Royal Navy, will be played on the Race-course, under Rugby rules, to-morrow. The "kick off" is set for 4.45 sharp.

ITALY has ordered the study of English to be added to the curriculum of all Italian universities, and has endowed the necessary professorships for the purpose.

We are requested to state that friends of Mr. Thomas Jackson are invited to meet him at the Chamber of Commerce room in the City Hall at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow to wish him good-bye.

SAYS Louise Michel:—"The republic of Germany will be better than that of France, because the men are cleaner and less stupid."

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco is the 10th ult., has arrived at Yokohama and will leave for this port to-night.

A YOUNG lady sent to a newspaper a poem entitled "I cannot make him smile." The editor ventured to express an opinion that she would have succeeded had she shown him the poem.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Bangkok Directory. The work is well got up, and contains a deal of useful information on Siamese subjects. It will be dealt with more fully in a day or two.

At Sydney Quarter Sessions, Judge M'Farland (Scottish) witness:—"Are you a countryman of mine?" Witness: "Yes, yer honor, I'm a cockney." And then ensued a silence in which you could have heard an elephant fall.

A WELL-KNOWN Melbourne merchant, at a recent six-monthly function, thus proposed a toast:—"The Ministry and Parliament, dam'em, I don't believe in 'em, but let's drink reformation to them. I wish they'd let up for three years and close Parliament for that time."

TENANT—I wish you would have this house repaired. The doors and windows fit so badly that the draft almost blows the hair off my head. Landlord (Granny S.)—Humph! It would be cheaper for you to get your hair cut. Have it done at once, and I'll knock 25 cents off the month's rent.

In the recent technological examinations in England, in which scholars compete, it is a sign of the times that electric lighting attracted more than twice as many as telegraphy. Paper and glass making, both important industries, had no candidates, nor had the attractive subject of silver-smith's work.

It is said that during the past week there have been but few cases of robbery reported as compared with the same week last year. As a rule there are a great number of cases of larceny and burglary during the fortnight prior to Chinese New Year, but this year, we understand, quite an agreeable exception.

A ST. LOUIS paper says that the proverbially large feet of Chicago people are due to poor pavements. Even persons from other cities tarrying there very long find the pavements so hard to walk on that they are compelled to wear large shoes, and when they do, their feet spread out so that they can never go back to the old size again.

MR. T. JACKSON, the successful ex-Chief Manager (nothing succeeds like success) of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is booked to leave for London by to-morrow's English mail. We regret that this popular citizen could not make it convenient to postpone his departure until after the Bank meeting, but doubtless he knows his own business best. *Verba sap.*

TWO members of the Force, constables to wit, have paid up \$180 for the favour of a discharge and clean bill of health. One of them has been fully two years in the employ of this Government, but both he and his companion would rather "pass" with their coin than the chance of getting into the Chinese Customs or some other employ where there will be a fair chance of promotion.

THE police raided a thieves' haunt in Melbourne the other day, and got into rather a tight place in consequence. There were seven ladies in an upstairs room, and the only means of escape they could think of was to throw their clothes out of the window. The officers burst the door in, and then they began to realise the full dimensions of the problem, but though they felt rather embarrassed they faced it boldly and eventually pulled through. How they managed it has been officially kept dark.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow at 4.15 p.m. The orders of the day will be:—The President will move: That the bye-laws recently made by the Board for the regulation of common lodging-houses be referred back to the Committee formerly considering them, with a view to their amplification under the provisions of "The Public Health Amendment Ordinance," 1890. *Agenda* (1.) Correspondence, (2.) Report of the Sanitary Surveyor for 1890, (3.) Report as to the condition of the house drains at 21, 23 and 25 Mosque Junction, (4.) Superintendent's Report for January, 1891, (5.) Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 24th and 31st January, 1891.

HERE is a new statute of New York relating to married women, enacted at the last session of the Legislature:—A married woman shall have a right of action for injuries to her property, injuries to her person or character, and injuries arising out of the marital relation in all cases in which an unmarried woman or a husband now has a right of action at law. A husband shall not be liable in damages for his wife's wrongful or tortious acts, nor for injuries to person, property or the marital relation caused by the acts of his wife, unless the said acts were done by actual coercion or instigation of the husband, and such coercion or instigation must be proved in the same manner as any other fact is required to be proved; but in all cases embraced in this section his wife shall be personally liable for her wrongful or tortious acts.

A HANKOW correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:—"Do foreign bankers in China ever examine the Chinese press in relation to the banks of the country? From time to time notes come into my hands on which have been written most insulting remarks about foreigners. Sometimes these remarks refer to the bank 'Ich' has issued the note; sometimes they are a little thrown at foreigners in general. In any case it seems rather undesirable for bankers themselves to re-lapse into notes which they certainly would not issue if the offensive matter scribbled upon them had been written in English. I have before me as I write a five-dollar note paid to me at the bank, from which it was originally issued, which has on the back something referring to 'the devil of a foreign bank' which is too easy to translate."

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before Mr. Fielding Clark, Judge.) February 4th.

WILLIAM W. HARRISON. This was a claim in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages and expenses alleged to be due by the defendant through the breaking of an agreement.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Hastings for the defendant. Mr. Wilkinson said the plaintiff, an actor, was engaged by the defendant for the "My Sweetheart" Company. The plaintiff, who at the time was in Calcutta, received a telegram from Rangoon asking him to join the Company, of which the defendant was manager. The plaintiff replied to that telegram asking

what salary he was to receive. A second telegram was sent to plaintiff, through which he proceeded to Rangoon and there performed in the "Company." From Rangoon they went to Penang, where the plaintiff signed an agreement that he should receive a certain weekly salary whilst on a tour through the East, which was to terminate in Japan and which tour would probably extend over a period of four months. The agreement further stated that the plaintiff, at the break-up of the Company, should have a first-class passage granted him to Calcutta. That agreement was signed in Penang, and from there the Company went to Singapore, Hongkong, and afterwards to Shanghai, where they arrived early in December. On the 16th December the Company broke up, and his client was sent to Hongkong without any means whatsoever. At Shanghai the defendant got the boxes of the plaintiff sent on board a steamer and then gave him an order on Messrs. Sassoon & Co. for a passage to Calcutta. On arrival here the plaintiff was unable to go by the steamer to Calcutta, and in consequence he was not absolutely without any means and was at present living in a third-class hotel. The plaintiff now sued for his board and lodgings whilst in Hongkong and also wages up to that time, and further a first-class passage to Calcutta.

John S. Webb, the plaintiff, said:—I was engaged at Calcutta by telegram as a member of the "My Sweetheart" Company, and entered into an agreement at Penang. The telegram I received at Calcutta was in terms that I should receive twenty rupees a week and all expenses. My first class passage was paid from Calcutta to Rangoon, where I met the defendant. I then went to Penang from Rangoon with the defendant, my passage and other expenses being paid. I then signed the agreement produced. The agreement was read, in which it was stated that the Company was to go on a tour to Japan and elsewhere. At that time I had no money and he gave me £3, which I took to pay away to a barber and a washerman. He did not give me \$5. I did not consider the \$3 he gave me as a present.

Re-examined:—I am positive I was never incapable of performing my duty except on the 14th. I consider I was able, if I had been allowed, to dress myself. His lordship:—It was against the defendant's interest for you to appear in such a state, was it not?—Yes, my lord.

Re-examination continued:—I was fully able to take my part. The defendant is a passenger, I was under him, he being a gentleman. After the row with Miss Deane and her daughters Mr. Harding announced, as he was going to his dressing room, that the company should be broken up. I consider the \$3 given me as necessary expenses for the passage down. Mr. Hastings said the case for the defence was actually determined through the plaintiff's conduct on the 14th and that the defendant could not be sued for any consideration that could be enforced. The \$3 was given him as a present, and the order for the passage to Calcutta, and he submitted such could not be sued for in this court.

Charles Harding said:—I was recently manager of the "My Sweetheart" Company. The plaintiff was engaged at Penang. I have several times had to complain of his conduct. He was often under the influence of liquor. I had to speak to him several times. On one occasion we acted "Our Boys" here and he was then incapable—his voice being thick and indistinct. I had to speak to him on other occasions. I remember his being ill, which was caused through excessive drinking. Under Dr. Cantle's advice he went to the Peak hospital. He was absent nine days. Through that I had to change the bills. I engaged another man named Court. I had to engage him as an extra man for fear the plaintiff or some one else should fall me. I paid all his expenses at the Victoria Hotel and the Peak hospital. When he came down I spoke to him and begged him to keep sober. He said he would and promised never to drink again. After that he was all right for three or four days. I spoke to him again and said "Are you drinking?" and he replied "Oh, no; only port-wine and brandy." I told him that if he got drunk again I would dismiss him at once. At Shanghai his conduct was erratic. He was slightly enebriated on the night we were to play "Monsieur" and also in "Our Boys" on the 14th. I then saw he was not in a fit state to play, and being a little excited I said "Drinking again; I won't stand this nonsense." He said "I am sorry, but I will be all right to-morrow." I do not know if I said I would discharge him. On the night of the 14th we were playing and I was informed about 8.30 p.m. that Webb had not put in an appearance. I sent for him. He arrived about 9.10 p.m. I did not see him then, but I said "get him to put his clothes on and get on the boards at once." They said it was impossible; he could not stand. I went to his room and found him on the floor rolling about. I then came to the conclusion he was drunk. I spoke to him and told him to get out, and sent for a policeman. He said "some unintelligible remark." He could not stand, and I sent him out. I then went in front of the curtain and asked for the indulgence of the audience as one of my Company could not appear, and I asked them to pardon me if the part was read. Mr. Willoughby read the part. Next day I wrote plaintiff the letter which has been produced, and I also wrote to the hotel proprietor that I would not be responsible for his board. I next saw him about 9 a.m. on Sunday and then again on Monday. He said "I am sorry, but I will be all right to-morrow." On the Monday he came again, and I told him I would have no more to do with him; the thing was finished. We had a rehearsal and he came again and said "Let me play. Do away with the agreement entirely and pay me how you like." I said I was going to let Mr. Court play, but if he wished to play he could do so, but I should throw him out if he got drunk, and furthermore he had no claim upon me. On the Monday and Tuesday at the rehearsal I was not present. I consented to allow him to play if he was to be on Tuesday, but that night the company did not play. The following day I saw him and he asked me what was he going to do. He said "Give me a passage to Hongkong and I there might join the Stanley's." I said all right and I gave him a passage on board the *Lyse-moon*, with other members. Willet: I was speaking with some of the latter they asked me what I was going to do with Webb, and I said I could not give him a first-class passage to Calcutta, then consented to give him an order, and he appeared to be very grateful. I said "I have you any money?" He said "No," and I gave him \$5. The next I heard of him was when I got to Hongkong on the 21st, and I then received a letter from him asking for his board and a first-class passage to Calcutta. The writ was served upon me on the 26th ult.

Cross-examined:—The worst occasion in Hongkong was the night we acted "Our Boys." He got into the theatre, and he said he might be did not do his part properly. I do not consider that the plaintiff is entitled to a first-class passage. I am willing to give him a third-class passage, but not under his agreement. He has not the slightest legal claim for his wages, board or lodging. James Cantle, medical practitioner, said:—I first saw the plaintiff on December 31st. He complained of feeling low and morose. His liver was enlarged, and he had a fever. The complaint was a nervous one. I went to bed at 6.30 that evening, the worse for liquor. I was awakened at 9 p.m. I should have been at the theatre by 8.30 p.m. They sent a man for me, and I went in a jickish to the theatre. I got there at 9.15. I went up to my dressing room and found a difficulty in getting on a pair of white pants over my boots. I was not too drunk to dress myself, or yet to play. I was nervous and could not speak distinctly. Mr. Harding ordered me out, and I heard that he spoke to the audience that a member of the Company was ill and a substitute would read the part. The hotel-keeper asked why I came back, and I told him. He said I was not drunk. Next day I got a letter from the defendant dismissing me. At the same time I was informed that Mr. Harding had written to the hotel-keeper stating that he would not be responsible for my board and lodgings from that date. He paid me on Tuesday, up to Saturday the 17th. I signed the receipt produced on the Tuesday the Company dispersed. Before leaving for Hongkong I saw Mr. Harding, and he asked me what I was going to do. He agreed to take me back and I went to the rehearsal on Monday. He did not say he would not have anything to do with me, nor yet did he say so when I went to the rehearsal on the Tuesday. I was cast for Mr. Fletcher in "Uncle" that evening and was ready to perform it. On Thursday I met Mr. Harding and he asked me again what I was going to do. I said I wanted to go to Calcutta and he agreed to give me a passage. I told him I would try and join the Stanley's in Hongkong. He came on board the steamer *Lyse-moon* to see me off. He gave me the other members a saloon passage to Hongkong and a 2nd class passage to Melbourne. Whilst on board the steamer Mr. Harding said he would give me an order on Sassoon's for a passage to Calcutta. I said nothing, but took it. It was not given to me under the terms of my agreement, because I was entitled to a first-class passage. I do not consider the third-class passage he gave me was a kindness. At that time I had no money and he gave me £3, which I took to pay away to a barber and a washerman. He did not give me \$5. I did not consider the \$3 he gave me as a present.

Re-examined:—I am positive I was never incapable of performing my duty except on the 14th. I consider I was able, if I had been allowed, to dress myself. His lordship:—It was against the defendant's interest for you to appear in such a state, was it not?—Yes, my lord. Re-examination continued:—I was fully able to take my part. The defendant is a passenger, I was under him, he being a gentleman. After the row with Miss Deane and her daughters Mr. Harding announced, as he was going to his dressing room, that the company should be broken up. I consider the \$3 given me as necessary expenses for the passage down. Mr. Hastings said the case for the defence was actually determined through the plaintiff's conduct on the 14th and that the defendant could not be sued for any consideration that could be enforced. The \$3 was given him as a present, and the order for the passage to Calcutta, and he submitted such could not be sued for in this court.

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through too much alcohol. It is the only cause of that disease. The plaintiff told me he had suffered from the same before. The complaint might have been aggravated by a chill. He went to my hospital on the 8th December. He was very seriously ill. I told him a great deal of drinking would do him harm. He left the hospital on the 13th. Cross-examined:—A residence in a hot climate would not bring on such a disease. Having once suffered from the disease the plaintiff is liable to be subject to it again, either through a cold or a chill. I did ask him if he had been accustomed to drink. Mr. Willoughby, late member of the "My Sweetheart" Company, said:—I lived in the Victoria Hotel with the plaintiff. I saw him several times under the influence of liquor, and occasionally at rehearsals. I have heard Mr. Harding speak to him several times, to which he replied he was very sorry and it would not occur again. He usually drank whiskey, a bottle of which he had in his room. After his illness he began to drink port-wine, brandy, and then whiskey. Before going to Shanghai, the day we left Hongkong, he was under the influence of drink. At Shanghai I saw him several times under the influence of drink. One night whilst at Shanghai I was sent for him. I found him drunk in bed. We came to the theatre and as he was unable to get his clothes on Mr. Harding sent him away. The next day I was sent with a letter of dismissal from Mr. Harding to the plaintiff.

Cross-examined:—The defendant and myself took tickets to the theatre. He walked to his room alone. He sat on a form and commenced to undress himself. I was not present when Mr. Harding went to the defendant's room. After that the plaintiff appeared at the rehearsals of Monday and Tuesday.

By his lordship:—The defendant never spoke to me of the termination of his engagement. Mr. Hastings said that closed his case, and after looking at the evidence he directed his lordship for a verdict in favour of the plaintiff.

The attorney for the plaintiff then reviewed the evidence at some length and contended his client was entitled to a verdict. His lordship said he was sorry such a case had been brought into court and he thought had the plaintiff acted more reasonably and less persistently he would have found the defendant more amenable. Instead of that the plaintiff had brought this action two days after the defendant's arrival, about taking any steps to see the defendant. The attorney for the plaintiff and defendant was signed on the 14th August and consisted of a tour, extending for a period of about four months and terminating in Japan. Whilst the Company was in Shanghai, which place they reached at the beginning of December, the plaintiff was dismissed. The one question was—if the defendant was liable for the plaintiff's passage to Calcutta and also for damages? Cases of this sort must be looked at very narrowly, and the agreement was to the effect that the plaintiff was to be paid no money, and also have a first-class passage to Calcutta, but it depended upon the plaintiff acting properly and not against the defendant's interest. That is an implied agreement in all contracts. In Hongkong there was some complaint of the plaintiff's bad conduct, he drank whiskey and soda, a habit in India, plaintiff says—and there were also complaints made of his drinking too much after the performances, were over. To drink like that must have some effect against the rest of the performers and he believed the defendant when he said the performances suffered through such causes. Then there is what Dr. Cantle gives in his evidence, and altogether he (his lordship) thought the defendant had spoken and acted to the plaintiff kindly and feelingly. The defendant begged of him to stop drink and he got a promise from the plaintiff that he would do so, but then he gets to port wine and brandy, and afterwards to whiskey—his old complaint. At Shanghai he thinks the complaint of the 11th was well founded. As to the 14th he fully believed the plaintiff was too drunk to appear, and according to his own evidence he did not reach the theatre at 8.30 p.m., as he should have done, but at 9.10 p.m., and the performance was supposed to have commenced at 9 p.m. The plaintiff wants us to believe that the defendant was mistaken as to his condition, but it must have been decidedly against his interests to have to go before the audience and announce what he did announce, and I believe the defendant and his witness, and it was not necessary for him (his lordship) to add that it was gross misconduct on the plaintiff's part to have caused the defendant to make such a speech. That was sufficient to end the case. A letter was sent next morning to the plaintiff, and it was a dismissal for drunkenness. After that the plaintiff goes to the defendant on the Sunday and then again on the Monday and says let me go on again and do what I can, and the defendant consents. The defendant's conduct all through showed very great consideration and kindness. There was a suggestion of a fresh agreement on the plaintiff's part promising to remain sober to the defendant. What did that mean? It meant that the plaintiff should not only be able to perform his duties on the stage but to remain sober. The conduct of the parties on the departure from Shanghai convinced him that if the plaintiff had relied on the agreement his position would have been clear. Had he refused the passage at Shanghai and said "No; I am entitled to a 1st class passage to Calcutta," he then could have enforced his rights there; but his passage to Hongkong was a gift, and he had no right to it, and so far as the order on Messrs. Sassoon's it was given through the influence of two members of the Company speaking to the defendant. The plaintiff had no right to it. The action is on the first agreement and not the second. He did not believe any such agreement was made. There was no cause of action shown to his mind, and he thought the defendant's acts were kindness and the original agreement was broken by the plaintiff's gross misconduct. He was ready to have to give a verdict, but he must give a verdict for the defendant. Do you ask for costs?

Mr. Hastings:—No, my lord.

## MUTINY ON THE BRITISH STEAMER "OXFORD."

Peter Yeh, 26, and Albert Velser, 28, both hailing from Holland, were brought before Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning and charged with mutiny on board the British steamship *Oxford* on the high seas, while off the coast of Japan, on the 31st ultimo.

W. Jones, master of the *Oxford*, said the two prisoners were taken on board his ship. On the 31st ultimo his vessel was lying at anchor in Mitono Bay, in the island of Yezo, at 6 p.m. on the day in question he returned to his vessel from the shore, and in consequence of a report made to him by the chief officer he made the entry in the log book produced. When he read the entry over to the prisoners two days later they said "some is true and some is false." One of the prisoners made an attempt on the life of the second officer, and they both threatened the chief officer.

Samuel Becker, chief officer, said that the two prisoners attempted to remove some of the

through too much alcohol. It is the only cause of that disease. The plaintiff told me he had suffered from the same before. The complaint might have been aggravated by a chill. He went to my hospital on the 8th December. He was very seriously ill. I told him a great deal of drinking would do him harm. He left the hospital on the 13th.

Cross-examined:—A residence in a hot climate would not bring on such a disease. Having once suffered from the disease the plaintiff is liable to be subject to it again, either through a cold or a chill. I did ask him if he had been accustomed to drink. Mr. Willoughby, late member of the "My Sweetheart" Company, said:—I lived in the Victoria Hotel with the plaintiff. I saw him several times under the influence of liquor, and occasionally at rehearsals. I have heard Mr. Harding speak to him several times, to which he replied he was very sorry and it would not occur again. He usually drank whiskey, a bottle of which he had in his room. After his illness he began to drink port-wine, brandy, and then whiskey. Before going to Shanghai, the day we left Hongkong, he was under the influence of drink. At Shanghai I saw him several times under the influence of drink. One night whilst at Shanghai I was sent for him. I found him drunk in bed. We came to the theatre and as he was unable to get his clothes on Mr. Harding sent him away. The next day I was sent with a letter of dismissal from Mr. Harding to the plaintiff.

Cross-examined:—The defendant and myself took tickets to the theatre. He walked to his room alone. He sat on a form and commenced to undress himself. I was not present when Mr. Harding went to the defendant's



planking of the bridge for the purpose of leading a stove pipe through the aperture. He told them to leave it alone, when they threatened him, used abusive language and added that they would kill him in consequence of their attitude he rushed to his room for his revolver and called the chief engineer. The men were on a general strike, of which they had served five months.

Donald MacLeod, second engineer, stated that prior to tampering with the bridge the defendants were in the stove hole. They refused to obey his orders there and threatened to kill him. Subsequently they left their work and went on deck. The men had behaved badly all the voyage.

The Chief Engineer corroborated.

His Worship sentenced both the prisoners to twelve weeks' hard labour.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Hurstbourne Park, Mickleover, Hampshire, the country seat of the Earl of Portsmouth, has been gutted by fire, and priceless works of art have been destroyed.

January 3rd.

The Portuguese press asserts that a definite treaty with Great Britain in regard to South-east Africa is on the point of being concluded.

Vessels representing in the aggregate 100,000 tons have been laid up in England owing to the labour demands.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, has written officially to Mr. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State to the United States Government, with reference to the dispute between the two countries over the Behring Sea fisheries. He intimates that the seizure of any British vessels outside the three mile limit fixed by the agreement will be forcibly resisted by the British Government.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at a bazaar which was being held near Leeds yesterday. Fourteen girls, dressed in garments of cotton wool to represent snow, took part in the performance, and the clothes of one of them ignited. The fire spread to the remainder, who were enveloped in flame. Six of them died from the effects of the injuries received and the others are in a precarious condition.

Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, opened the Cortes in person yesterday. He made an earnest speech, in the course of which he stated that the relations between Portugal and Great Britain were of a peaceful character, pending the negotiations with regard to the disputed boundaries on the Zambezi River in south-east Africa.

The report is incorrect that a compromise has been arrived at over the disputed will of Mrs. O'Shea's aunt, by which Mrs. O'Shea agreed to accept the sum of £50,000 in full satisfaction of all claims. The will will come on for adjudication in the courts at Easter.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to abandon the construction of any more monster guns for the British Navy.

The Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, whose name was associated with the notorious Cleveland Street scandal, is in a precarious state of health and his life is despaired of.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Deronda* has been supplied with a crew by the Shipping Federation.

The men who remain on strike on the Scotch railways for shorter hours of labour are confident of success. The traffic on the various lines affected by the strike continues to be fairly regular.

A special committee of the Board of Trade has been appointed to meet on the 21st inst. to consider the renewal of certain commercial treaties between Great Britain and the other Great Powers. The Australian Agents-General are to be asked to give evidence before the committee.

The report of the massacre of the squaws and children of the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge, Nebraska, by the United States troops, has been confirmed. It is stated that the smoke from the rifles prevented the soldiers from distinguishing them from the "ravens" who attacked the camp.

Two thousand "braves," planted in ambush, entrapped a number of the cavalry, who were only saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of reinforcements.

The Sioux Indians persistently refuse the overtures of peace made by the United States Government, and are still committing raids upon the white settlements. A large force of troops are gradually encircling them, and a decisive battle is imminent.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., denies the report that any settlement with regard to the leadership of the Irish party was arrived at during the recent conference held in Paris. The conference will resume its deliberations on Tuesday.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone intends resigning his seat as a member of the House of Commons, this being the result of the difficulty in connection with Mr. Parnell and the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

H.M.S. *Blonde* is being equipped for service on the Australian station. Commander Royle has been offered the command of the vessel.

The Austrian Government has requested the Australian colonies and Fiji to appoint delegates to a Postal Congress to be held at Vienna on May 20.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre and Hermann's Theatre, New York, have been completely gutted by fire. The fires occurred at midnight on Friday.

The total damage is estimated at 500,000 dollars.

January 4th.

A disastrous explosion has taken place at the Wilsbeck Colliery in Silesia.

Fifteen miners have been taken out dead, and 30 others are still entombed in the mine.

A somewhat sensational and sensationalist is being circulated with reference to the relationship between Mr. C. S. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea. It is stated that on one occasion at the commencement of their intimacy she nursed him back to life after a severe illness, and that at another time, learning that there was a plot laid to assassinate him, she, at some risk, went to a theatre he was attending and warned him of the danger, inducing him to leave the theatre and enabling him to avoid his carriage.

It is considered that the publication of these details will tend to improve Mr. Parnell's position with the Irish party.

The Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge, in Nebraska Territory, have been largely reinforced and have entrenched themselves in a strong position. They are surrounded by 10,000 United States troops. The fear of treachery alone prevents their acceptance of the demand to surrender and lay down their arms.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone is intended to exterminate the whole of the "Irish" press generally is horrified at such a suggestion.

In consequence of the intensely cold weather, the suffering amongst the poor in the east-end of London is growing more intense.

Several appalling cases of starvation have been reported to the authorities.

The relief so far given is altogether inadequate to meet the many cases of distress and absolute poverty which exist.

Mr. Parnell demands that Mr. Justin McCarthy shall resign his leadership of the disunited Irish party before steps are taken for the reformation of the whole party under the temporary leadership of Mr. William O'Brien.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Earl of Zetland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, have jointly issued an appeal to the public of England to subscribe to the relief of the distress existing amongst the people in the west of Ireland.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland are distressed at the renewal of the *modus vivendi* between the English and French Governments with reference to the disputed fisheries question. Anti-British leagues are being formed in various parts of the territory.

The elections for representatives of the French Senate are in favor of the Republic.

Mr. John Parnell, who was rejected by his old constituents at the last election, has been returned as a member of the Senate.

The Earl of Euston, who is the Duke of Grafton, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, is recovering.

The United States Government is assembling a number of warships at San Francisco.

Mr. Gladstone has drafted the statement that he is at present in retirement from public life on account of the illness of his wife.

David Hunter, the Yorkist, who on two occasions visited Australia, is dead. He was well known as one of the best wicket-keepers of the day.

It is reported that Germany has annexed the Marshall Islands, in the South Pacific.

The departure of the German warship *Alexander* from Fiji for the Marshall Islands on Christmas Day was mentioned in our yesterday's issue and it is more than likely that the vessel was commissioned to enforce the islands, which have for some time past been under German protection.

It is stated that the German Government is visiting Sydney, Australia, and is accompanied by the German flag-ship *Admiral Vales*, and the cruiser *Sophia*. The three ships afterwards turned up at Wellington and there putted company, the *Alexander* being ordered to the Marshall Islands and the *Admiral Vales* and the *Sophia* to Samoa and Tonga respectively.

The Marshall Islands, situated in lat. 25 deg. south, long. 150 deg. west, are some 154 square miles in area and have a population of 10,000. The principal island of the group is Jaluit, where the German Government is believed to be the German Commissioner in the group. It will be remembered that the island on which King Mallet was held in subjection by the Germans after his return from exile.

President Harrison has ordered 12 cruisers, four revenue cutters, and seven patrol steamers to assemble at San Francisco within a month, for the protection of American interests in connection with the Behring Sea fisheries dispute.

There is great activity in the American dockyards.

The American press discourages the action of Mr. Blaine in closing all the American ports except one against the admission of cattle from Canada.

The London Standard says it does not believe that Mr. Blaine will be allowed to wantonly force a conflict simply to overrule his political rivals.

There is great discontent in Newfoundland over the renewal of the *modus vivendi* in relation to the fisheries dispute. Many threats are made to overthrow the British rule in Newfoundland.

The discontent in Newfoundland is reported to be exaggerated, and is said to have been fomented by Americans.

The elections to the French Senate have resulted in great Republican gains. Mr. Ferry has been elected for Voisins.

The promoters of the projected Pacific cable from Vancouver to Australia, are considering whether the cable should touch at Honolulu.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is appealing for funds to relieve the distressed families in the potato-blighted districts in Ireland who are unable to assist by the public works which have been started to afford relief. Funds are also asked to feed and clothe the children.

The directors of the Scotch railways have given orders for the eviction of the men on strike who occupy houses owned by the railway companies. This action is resented by the men and affairs are becoming very critical.

Yesterday a serious riot took place at Motherwell, a town on the Caledonian railway about 15 miles from Glasgow, and in the locality of which the railway is a main artery. A mob of about 2000 strikers, and miners assembled, and when an attempt was made to disperse them resistance was shown. A detachment of Hussars was called out and fired at the rioters, their rifles, however, being only loaded with blank cartridges.

The police, who were reinforced from Glasgow, ultimately succeeded in dispersing the mob, but not before many of the strikers had been injured.

The Solicitor-General condemns the obstinacy of the railway directors in refusing to submit the question of dispute between themselves and the men to arbitration.

Fatal results are following the injuries received by the young girls who were recently burned at Leeds last Friday through their clothing catching fire during a fancy-dress contest at a bazaar. Of the 14 who were injured, nine have died.

The conference of members of the Irish party is to meet again to-day at Newcastle. Mr. Parnell and Mr. William O'Brien arrived there yesterday.

Mr. Vincent Scully, the Parnellite candidate who was defeated at the recent Parliamentary election for North Kilkeny, is abandoning his position against the return of Sir John Parnell.

It is believed that he fears exposure detrimental to the Parnellite section of the Irish party.

Professor Bernheim, a pupil of Dr. Koch, says that the foundation of the lymph used by Dr. Koch in the cure of consumption is a hereditary bacillus. He explains that the tubercle bacillus introduced into the system develops virulence and then the bacilli die. To ensure the complete exclusion of bacilli the lymph is pressed through a regular 3 per cent. The liquid is then re-impregnated with bacilli, and the process is repeated several times, half per cent. carbolic solution being added to prevent putrefaction.

Professor Bernheim says that it is impossible, at present, to determine the actual strength of the remedy.

The Foreign Office officials deny that there is anything serious in the aspect of affairs between Great Britain and the United States over the Behring Sea fishery difficulty.

The officials declare that the dispatch of Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, on the subject, is merely a rashness of what has already appeared in the American newspapers. They also assert that Mr. Blaine is working up a war feeling in the States purely for party purposes.

Mr. Sheldon, an American explorer in Central Africa, has established a bodyguard composed of negroes, who are armed, armed and trained to every weapon.

General Miles, who has taken a prominent part in the attempt to suppress the Indian rising, has been killed.

James Mullet and Patrick Delaney, two of the invincibles sentenced to terms of imprisonment for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, and who gave evidence before the Parnell Commission, have been released from gaol, the remainder of their sentences having been commuted.

Affairs in connection with the railway strike in Scotland are becoming more critical, and the scarcity of coal is causing the stoppage of work at numerous factories.

Reserved fighting on the part of the men on strike and of the miners took place to-day at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, but the rioters were dispersed by a strong detachment of police. The local iron-trade has been completely paralysed by the strike, and the factories have been closed through want of coal.

Mr. John Burns, who is taking an active part in the strike, declares that the railway men are winning, and that they are receiving the support of the trades-unions throughout Great Britain.

January 7th.

The railway directors in Scotland are confident of gaining a victory over the men out on strike.

A number of the rioters arrested at Motherwell on Monday have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State for the United States, has accepted the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, and has consented to the Behring Sea fishery difficulty being referred to arbitration.

According to the latest cables from New York, Mr. Blaine declares that he has agreed to the Behring Sea fishery difficulty being referred to arbitration.

Mr. Parnell is announced to speak at a public meeting at Lincoln, next Sunday.

Further trouble is anticipated between the people of Newfoundland and the French fishermen.

The islanders maintain that they have a right to exploit all French fisheries, and intimate that they intend to do so, leaving it to France and England to settle any issues which may arise through the expulsion.

A denial is given to the report that a disastrous battle was fought in Nebraska on Monday between the Sioux Indians and the United States troops.

Emrin Pasha has been appointed Governor of the German possessions on the west coast of Africa.

The Emperor William of Germany intends to pay a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace next August.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of the Princess Beatrice, has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight.

Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Cape Colony, is returning to England on official business connected with the affairs of Malacca, a small state in Monomotapa territory, in South-east Africa.

It is considered certain that a settlement of the Irish leadership difficulty has been arrived at. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the Australian labor delegate, has ascertained that the following amounts were forwarded to the Australian strike fund:—From the council of the London Dock-owners, £1,050, and from the Parliamentary Committee of the London Trades Council, £1,078. Other sums were also remitted, but the details of these are in Mr. Burns' possession. Mr. Fitzgerald is awaiting Mr. Burns' return from Scotland to obtain a complete total of the amount forwarded by British trades-unions to Australia.

The committee of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain have entered into negotiations with Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the Australian labor delegate, to secure, if possible, a federation between maritime labor in Great Britain and Australia.

The railway employees in Scotland who have refrained from taking part in the strike complain of being overworked.

At Dundee numbers of the men are seceding from the ranks of the strikers and are returning to work.

The dockers at the various ports in Scotland affected by the strike are going out on strike in order to assist the railway men.

The North British Railway Company estimate that they have suffered a loss of £30,000 since the strike commenced.

The Board of Trade returns for the past year indicate that the imports into Great Britain for the year 1890 were £67,000,000 below those of the preceding year. On the other hand, the exports from the United Kingdom for the 12 months showed an increase in value of £14,000,000 as compared with those of 1889.

The revenue of France for the past year shows a surplus over expenditure of 60 million francs (approximately £2,400,000).

The directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank propose a dividend of 10 per cent, and to carry forward £2,000,000 to the new account.

The National Bank of New Zealand declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

Captain Edmund G. Bourke, R.N., will command H.M.A.S. *Ringsmore*, and Captain Thomas P. W. Neuham, the *Tauranga*.

Edward O'Brien, another Irish invincible, who took part in the Phoenix Park murders, has been released from custody.

At the instance of Mr. John Burns, as an evidence of the sympathy with the Scottish railway men now out on strike, 3000 Dundee dockers have decided to abandon work.

Manufacturers and tradesmen are beginning to suffer severely through the strike, and the losses of these sections are reported to be greater than those of the companies. The want of coal is causing the stoppage of many works.

Mr. Arnold Morley Gladstone, the Liberal whip, has, it is stated, warned Mr. W. O'Brien that Mr. Gladstone insists upon Mr. Parnell's final withdrawal from public life.

Mr. John Dillon approves of Mr. O'Brien assuming temporary charge of the Irish Parliamentary party in replacing Mr. Parnell.

January 8th.

It is reported that Mr. O'Brien has agreed to use his influence to depose Mr. Justin McCarthy from the leadership of the Irish party, to which he was elected by the section which seceded from the Parnellites, and to secure his own or Mr. John Dillon's election. Mr. Parnell retiring from active service until the general election. Mr. Parnell is to transfer to Mr. O'Brien from the funds of the League from £10,000 to £15,000 for the Tipperary tenants.

It is probable that freights will shortly revert to the prices prevailing before the ring came into existence.

The United States troops are gradually surrounding the Sioux Indians at Pine Creek, in Nebraska, and General Miles, who is in command, is hopeful that the Indians will surrender without any further fighting being necessary.

Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German physician, is at present in London on a visit.

A syndicate is being formed in London with a capital of £500,000, to purchase and work the asbestos mines in Victoria and New South Wales.

A shipment of shale from New South Wales, on ship *Glenistyn*, has been sold to the Liverpool Gas Company for £7 per ton.

It is reported that the gold ore reduction process by which the Mount Torrens refractory ore has been treated, costs 7s. 6d. per ton, obtaining 20s. of gold and 20s. of silver, whereas the ordinary process yielded only 50wt. of gold.

The death is announced of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Acting-Governor of Mauritius.

Captain Patrick Moly-Hutchinson, commanding H.M.S. *Spandau*, was suddenly seized with an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs after a dinner which he had given to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. His condition is regarded as critical.

The Bank rate of discount is quoted at 4 per cent.

The exhibits for the World's Fair at Chicago are to be admitted free of duty.

Canada is offering a money bonus for the emigration of settlers to Manitoba.

General Booth has started on a tour through Europe for the purpose of promoting his colonization scheme.

News from the scene of the revolt in the Caroline Islands states that the natives killed 300 foreigners during the revolt. The excitement is extending throughout the whole group, and a general massacre is feared.

Smallpox has been raging at Guatemala, and it is announced that 20,000 deaths have occurred from the disease.

The *St. James's Gazette* of this evening publishes the text of General Booth's trust deed in connection with the Salvation Army scheme, and declares that the document is worthless to protect the subscribers.

Professor Stuart, who has been investigating the Koch treatment of phthisis and tubercular disease in Berlin, has been promised a supply of three bottles of the lymph for use and demonstration in Sydney.

The Agents-General for the Australian colonies are again urging upon Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to legislate during the present session of the Imperial Parliament on the lines of the report of the committee which last year considered the subject of the investment of British trust funds in Australian securities.

The Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company is building on the Clyde two steamers to replace the Company's recent losses by wreck.

The Savings Bank clerks in London, who recently struck against the excessive competition of women, have upon their apology been permitted to return to work. Mr. Raikes promised to punish them lightly.

Melbourne buyers of British Broken Hill shares are investing largely at £3 10s.

The Queensland Smelting Company is considering a scheme for the erection of works at Port Augusta, in South Australia, at a cost of £30,000.

January 9th.

The foreign diplomatic agents at Washington anticipate an amicable settlement of the Behring Sea fisheries difficulty at an early date.

Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, suggests that a commission should be appointed to visit Alaska, with the view of instituting a full inquiry into the actual state of affairs in connection with the fisheries.

It is reported that a revolution has broken out in Chili, in consequence of the refusal of President Balmaceda to concede the Congress.

Professor Virchow, the eminent German surgeon, is sceptical as to the value of the lymph manufactured by Dr. Koch for the cure of consumption. He states that 21 cases of tubercular disease treated by Dr. Koch's method have ended fatally. Professor Virchow considers that many more experiments will be necessary before the method of treatment can be regarded as thoroughly effective.

Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Thomas Sexton are proceeding to Honolulu to confer with Mr. William O'Brien relative to the leadership of the Irish party.

It is reported that the Shoshone tribe of Indians have captured and burnt the town of Poetelle, in Idaho territory.

The Scottish railway companies have refused to grant the demands of the men for a reduction of the hours of labour to 10 hours per day.

The companies have now called upon the strikers to surrender unconditionally.

The men on strike are appealing to all trades organizations to support them.

The London Chamber of Commerce will hold an Imperial Commercial Congress in London either during the present year or in 1892.

The Miners' federation at Birmingham is strongly in favour of the eight-hour system being placed on the Statute Book.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., one of the Irish delegates to America, who fled to France while under sentence of six months' imprisonment by the Tipperary Bench, has surrendered himself to the police authorities.

Westworth and Moss Meg have been entered for the Gold-Cup at Ascot, the Barbary Plate, and the All-Aged and March Stakes of Newmarket.

## SHANGHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

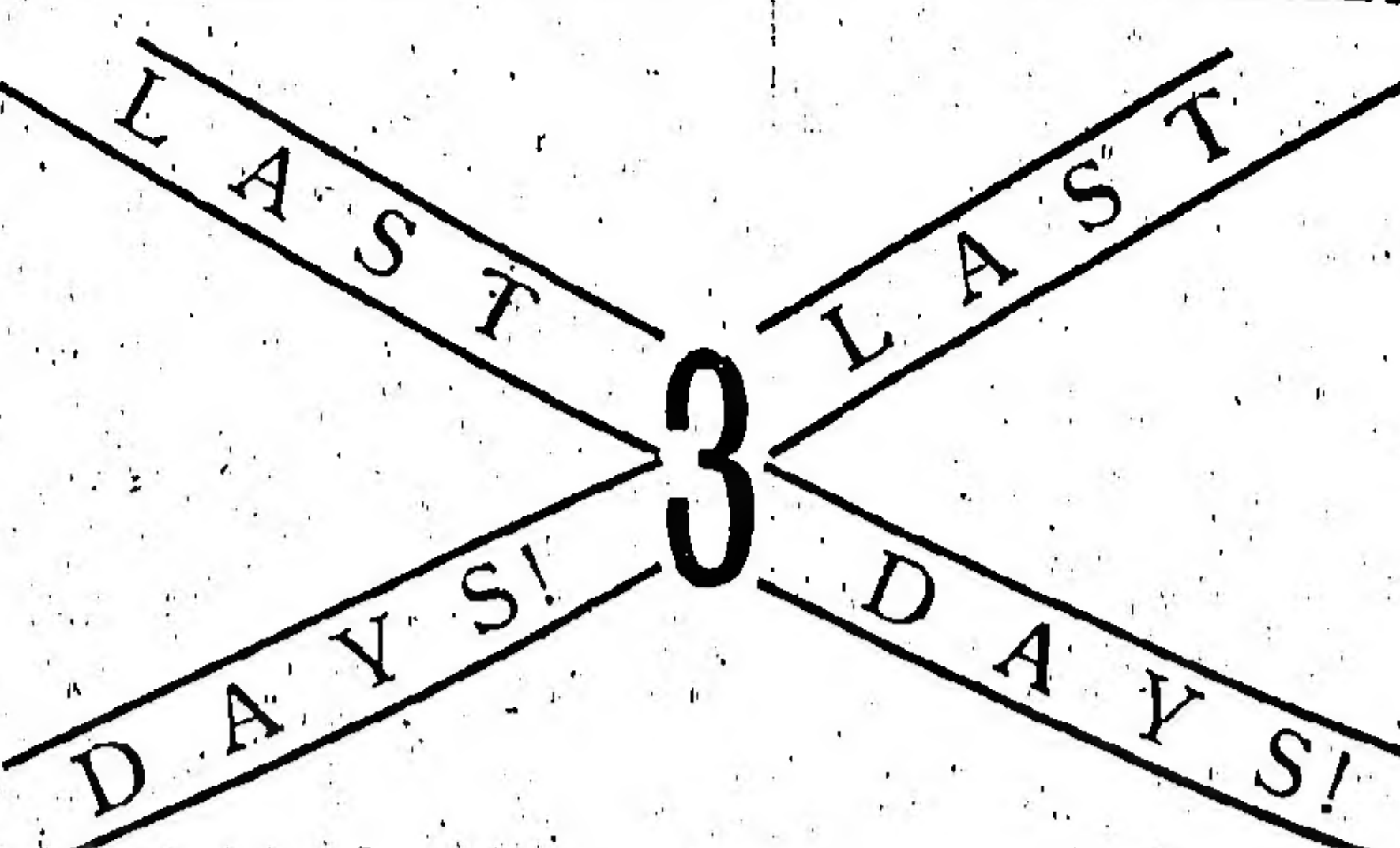
Shanghai, January 27th, 1891.

It may not be altogether out of place to bring to the notice of your readers some of the admirable traits of Chinese character, seeing that so much has been said of the contending practices and shortcomings of the same. Here in Shanghai we have an institution called the Jen Chi Tang, entirely supported by the voluntary contributions of benevolently disposed natives. Hundreds of destitute and hungry natives are fed at its expense every day with thick rice-curd, served out to every one that applies for it; it has to be eaten on the premises, but a great many are likewise allowed to carry some gruel home to nourish their aged or infirm relatives and friends who cannot come for it themselves. Grants of warm clothing and coverlets are also occasionally made to the deserving poor, and the sick who apply at the establishment daily are attended to free by certain native doctors who give their services for nothing. Drugs are also furnished to all those who are prescribed for by the physicians of the institution. Arrangements are also made to supply coffins gratis, to such as apply for them, for burying their dead relatives or friends, and in some cases I believe the expense of burial is also borne by the institution.

By the burning of the steamship *Shanghai* a short time ago it is said that over 300 persons lost their lives, either by being burned to death on board the steamer, or drowned whilst trying to get ashore. The Jen Chi Tang went to the expense of supplying 300 coffins, I am told, and sending people to recover the bodies of the dead. Over 200 bodies have been recovered, and photographs of them taken and preserved, and the bodies of the dead are now exhibited at different

## Intimations.

## CLEARANCE SALE.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1891.

place, so that people may see them and identify, if possible, their missing friends or relatives. Having done this, the photograph, with the number of the grave or coffin, is then given them, also authority to take away their dead for burial wherever they please. I am told that six bodies were thus identified yesterday, and the manager of the Jen Chi Tang, having been informed of the fact, took the necessary steps to allow the claimants to take away the bodies of their dead friends, thus enabling them to perform the last duties due by the living to the dead. Of course I am prepared to hear it remarked that, had it not been for the inhuman conduct of the Chinese who surrounded the steamer during the time of the awful calamity, many who are now dead might have been saved alive, yet the fact remains that there are many benevolent persons amongst our Chinese residents, otherwise the Jen Chi Tang could not have accomplished the task it has done, and could not continue its daily ministrations to the wants of the sick, the poor, the aged, and the infirm. Its title of "Human Succour Hall" is, I believe, very well upheld, and the worthy managers of the institution deserve our highest praise. I therefore heartily wish the establishment a long and unclouded lease of useful and benevolent activity. May its funds be ample to meet the many calls made for relief to the distressed, and may its officers long continue to perform their self-imposed task for the alleviation of suffering in our midst.

As I write I have before me an invitation from *Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française à Shanghai* to assist at the distribution of prizes to the Chinese students of French at the Municipal School on Saturday next the 31st inst. at 5 p.m. in the French Municipal Hall. Now, this invitation reminds me the great good that is being done by the French municipality with its surplus funds. The inhabitants of the French Settlement are undoubtedly far ahead of us in many things. They have an abundance of fresh water supplied at a fixed tariff by the Shanghai Waterworks, which is distributed free to all the residents. Free education in French is also given to a certain number of scholars. Surely our own mixed Municipality might imitate their French neighbours in these admirable deeds, and give all our residents an abundance of good fresh water free of charge, and educate the children in English and Chinese also. *Gratia*! We have now a European school and children's home, both started by private enterprise; also a Masonic School started by the Masonic fraternity, but now called a Public School. These three institutions might easily be taken over by the Municipal authorities and placed under the superintendence of special Education Committees, free education being offered to all who were willing to avail themselves of it, as in the United States of America. But our Municipal Fathers appear determined to keep behind the times considerably, and to discourage instead of encourage progress.

We have now a Shanghai Waterworks and Gas Works ought to have been Municipal property, and the electric light also for that matter, but we must wait while and they will probably buy out these Companies at a very high premium on their invested capital.

We have a Switchback Co. in Shanghai now wintering in retirement, but when alive and kicking it was not allowed to run later than eleven p.m. on week days, and it was not open at all on Sundays. Now, Saturday nights and Sundays are the only periods on which a great number of our native residents can take a little recreation, so they were debarred the pleasure they might have engaged in under a more progressive Municipality. We now have a roller skatist in our midst, who is endeavouring to start a "rink" here, but I doubt very much if he will receive sufficient encouragement from any one, and he is not likely to be allowed to run his rink on Sundays if he does open one. I am, however, told that at Singapore such things are not interfered with at all. A man who has a municipal license to open such an establishment may do so and provide his guests with refreshments until midnight every day in the week, and all day on Sunday as well. Now skating is a kind of recreation which is invigorating and pleasant in a cold climate like this, and it is quite possible that many of the people who would resort to the rink for recreation will thus be kept from injuring their health in an undesirable manner.

Well, here goes into another subject. As I write, numbers of Chinese shroffs and bill collectors are racing around gathering in Mexican dollars from all possible sources in order to try to make both ends meet at the *Année* of this Chinese year, ten or twelve days hence. All sorts of arts are practiced by debtors who wish to evade their creditors, and all sorts of language is made use of by disappointed collectors. You have doubtless similar experiences in Hongkong, so I need not enter into details. *Adieu!*

## WUZHANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 24th.

For the second time within a few months the temple of the Spirit of the River on our city bank has been decorated to do honour to a dead member of the illustrious house of Tseng. The memory of the vice-royalty of Tseng Kuo-fan is perpetuated in the fine temple erected on the side of the Serpent Hill in the ground of the Hunan Guild, and the coffins of other members of his family on their way from the scenes of living labour and fame to the quiet of the family graveyard near Changsha are always received with great respect at Wuzhang as the rest-house on the road. Not long ago it was our old Viceroy's son, so much better known as the Marquis Tseng than by his Chinese name, and on Wednesday last it was his uncle Tseng Kuo-chuan. Preparations had been made some days before the flight of



## Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, HOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND LONDON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GANGES" Captain T. J. Alderton, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 5th February, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Ten will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong Kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marselles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 16th January, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 14th Feb., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, and return, \$325.00

available for 6 months, 393.75

To Liverpool, 325.00

To London, 332.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1891.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 26th February, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco, and return, \$325.00

available for 6 months, 393.75

To Liverpool, 325.00

To London, 332.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 1 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1891.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(Subject to Alteration).

BATAVIA, THURSDAY, Feb. 5th.

THE Steamship

"BATAVIA," sailing at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 5th Feb., 1891, will proceed to YANCOUVER, via INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver and Victoria, \$210.00

To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, \$210.00

To Portland, Oregon, \$210.00

To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, \$210.00

To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, \$210.00

To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, \$210.00

To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), \$210.00

Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, \$290.00

To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine), \$205.00

To Halifax, St. John's, \$205.00

To Liverpool, \$215.00

To London, via Liverpool, \$215.00

To Paris and Bremen, \$245.00

To Havre and Hamburg, \$235.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast, Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for—

6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.

50 per cent.

(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued available for 12 months at double fares (Mexican Dollars).

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer.

In the case of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Agent and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1891.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain J. Mengel, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th February, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

MILCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

## Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HARROW,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th inst., will be subject to rest at the rate of one cent per package per day.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.

## Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A N E M E R G E N C Y M E E T I N G of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, 2nd Floor, on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will LET by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 6th February, 1891, at 3 P.M., on the SPOT, in LOTS numbered 1 to 26 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneer's Room.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND bordering on the RACECOURSE to the North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891.

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; \$433,333.33

EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

LEE SING, Esq., LOU TAO SEUN, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 2 & 4, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1889.

Hotels.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes' walk of the "River Steam Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moved in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes; the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' ParLOUR, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each.

The Table D'Hôte is unexcelled.

The Hotel Lounge runs regularly to and from Pedestrian Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; see time table on Bill.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOUSE, situated on the sea-shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL, on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths, Large and Well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small Gaiety is attached to the premises.

Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sh. ROBERT ROWLANDSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1890.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on FRIDAY, the 27th February next, at Half-past Two o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5 per cent, or \$2.20 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1891.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary Yearly MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1891, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts, to December 31st, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THIS BRITISH "NEW NAVIGATION," and the FRENCH "NEW NAVIGATION" simplified by JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, teacher of Officers and Engineers, Hongkong. Also correspondence to the local papers on physical astronomy by the